NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERT THEATER. Bowery.—NED SCAPLET—ALONZO PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway. HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FRATURES. Matinee at 136. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, Matinee-GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. FAIRY CIRCLE-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- AFTER DARK, OF LON-MRS P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn .-

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. - ETRIO-PIAN MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE. - ORPHER AUX ENFERS SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. -- ETHIO-PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANGING, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE 201 Bowery .-- COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREEST, &c. Matinee at 236.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. THE GREAT ORI WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and M. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—COMMODORS NUTT

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts .- SIGNOE BLITZ, MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's MINSTERLS-THE LANEYSHIRE LASS, &c. Matines at 214. HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.-HOOLEY'S MINSTEELS-IXION, &c. Matines at 21/2. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av. -Exhibition of Pictures, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, November 28, 1868.

TED NEWS

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 27. The colliery disaster at Wigan, England, is not so were as at first reported. Fifty-seven persons were killed, ten others were seriously hurt and a number of others slightly injured.

Latest accounts place the liberal majority in the new British Parliament at 117. Republicanism is on the increase in Spain. A

public demonstration was made in Saragossa in favor of a republic on the 25th inst.

The State of Roumania is said to be unfavorable in her relations with both Austria and Turkey. The rumors of the completion of a treaty between I rance and the Netherlands are unfounded.

The Alabama Claims.

The terms of the protocol now in the bands of President Johnson are in general just as our Washngton correspondent stated recently, except that the number of commissioners is to be four instead of of the Alabama claims must be decided unanimonsly or referred to an arbitrator. The government considers that this protocol is equivalent to a concession on the part of England that her conduct in recogmixing the rebels as beiligerents shall be passed upon by an arbitrator. Paraguay.

Secretary Seward, on Thursday, sent a note to Secretary Welles requesting him to instruct Rear Admiral Davis to proceed at once to Paraguay and take zens and redress any extreme insult to our flag. He mentions Bliss and Masterman as "lately in some Cuba.

The Havana Diario newspaper of yesterday states that American journals are better informed on affairs in Cuba than the Havana journals, and it copies the Cuba despatches from those papers. Twelve ne-groes, first class field hands, formerly worth \$1,200 each, sold lately at an average of \$900. Three months volunteers are being raised by the merchants for service against the insurgents. A secret commission in the rebel interests is reported to have left

for New York. Sandwick Islands.

Advices from Honolulu are to November 14. The disturbances at Hawaii had been suppressed. The volcano Kaianea was again active. The United States steamer Ossipee had relieved the Mohongo at Honolulu. The larger part of the whaling fleet are returning damaged. They report no additional information concerning the Polar continent discovered

Miscellaneous.

The vote of Louisiana was canvassed on Wednesday by the Governor, Secretary of State and the Judge of the Second District. Twelve parishes were thrown out, reducing the democratic majority greatly, but not changing the result, except in the Second (New Orleans) district, where Colonel Sheldon, republican, receives the certificate as Congressman, and Manard, a negro, the certificate for the unexpired term of

HERALD correspondent had a conversation recently with Congressman Boutwell, who, in answer to inquiries, stated that he should advocate the exaction of more stringent measures of reconstruction in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas than had been specie payments can be hastened only by advancing prosperity, and not by legislation. As to the sufhad the power to declare who may vote for Presittal electors, Senators and Congressmen, if not the

in the case of Mrs. Fero, who was murdered in Delaware county, N. Y., some nights ago, the jury returned a verdict against her husband. The reporas first was that a burglar shot her while scuffing with her husband; but this report is set aside by th jury, as Fero himself first originated it, and nume rous marital infidelities are alleged against him.

The Alabama Legislature is considering a bill t make it an indictable offence to appear disguised as a Ku Klux and to declare it no crime to shoot any person disguised after dark.

Sir John Young, the new Governor Ceneral of Canada, has arrived in Ottawa. Scoville, the alleged defaulting cashler in St. John

N. B., has escaped from the custody of the sheriff's officer and \$30,000 reward is offered for his appre-

A negro riot occurred in Washington yesterday. and in quelling it two officers were injured and one negro was killed. The fight was exclusively among negroes and originated by some trouble in a process sion on the way to lay the corner stone of a church. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to visit Cattaraugus Reservation, la this State, soon, in order to attend to the settlement of certain Indian law

The Dyer Court of Inquiry has adjourned over till Monday for the purpose of reviewing the testimony airendy taken.

The Health Board have brought a case in the Sixth district Civil Court to test the right of peddlers to

keeps a fruit stand on West and Barclay streets, is the defendant. When the case was called yesterday Assistant District Attorney Hutchings appeared for the defendant, stating that he did so on behalf of the city. The hearing of the cause was then postponed antil the 11th of next month.

The Democratic Union Executive Committee at Masonic Hall last evening nominated Frederick A. Conkling for Mayor and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel, in place of John Kelly and Abraham R. Lawrence declined. The Constitutional Union Convention also nominated Mr. Conkling.

Five wooden buildings on Yates avenue, Brooklyn,

were blown down on Thursday afternoon by the high wind. Nobody was hurt. The loss is \$2,500. Early yesterday morning William Arkansaw, keeper of a bagnio in Greene street, having some ity with William Hall, who is barkeeper for a similar establishment just opposite, procured a shot gun and shot his enemy in the arm, completely lacerating it. Arkansaw was arrested and com-

"the Irish giant," on Thursday, by Justice Dowling It is said that Felix Larkin, his bondsman, being dead, his bail is worthless. The Justice stated yes terday that O'Baldwin had indirectly led Felix Larkin to his death, as the intimacy between the two had ing that had crazed the deceased.

In the United States District Court vesterday, Judge Blatchford presiding, the case of the United States versus Garner C. Baker, late first teller of the Trades men's National Bank, and who is charged with defalcation against the bank, was resumed before the jury sworn to try it. During the session several witnesses were sworn, and the case stands adjourned till this morning.

The continuation of argument in the "After Dark" controversy, which was set down for yesterday morning, before Judge Nelson, was, in consequence of the illness of counsel in the case, postponed till

The steamship William Penn, Captain Billinge, will ail from pier No. 3 Nort river at one P. M. to-day for

The steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vaill, of the Cromwell line, will leave pier No. 9 North river The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain McDiar-

mid, will sail from pier 36 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana and New Orleans. The steamship Alabama, Captain Limeburner, will sail for Mobile via Fernandina to-day, leaving pier

The sidewheel steamship San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P.

M. to-day for Savannah.

The Express line steamer Empire, Captain Price, vill sail at four P. M. to-day from pier 15 East river for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va

The stock market yesterday was strong. Prices dvanced several per cent in some instances. closed at 135.

Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Tracey, of the United States Navy; Dr. J. M. Brown, of the United States Army; Colonel W. D. Mann, of Mobile, Ala., and Dr. Lee Buffington, of Philadelphia, are at the

Metropolitan Hotel.
Charles H. Hopper, of the United States Marine Corps; W. E. Everett, of New York, and J. N. Case, of Saratoga, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Congressman J. M. Marvin, J. P. Conkling and J.

P. Breslin, of Saratoga, N. Y., are at the New York Hotel. Colonel Schaffer, of Illinols; General Spaulding, of

Washington; Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and R. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Captain W. R. Livermore, of the United States

Army, and G. A. Van Allen, of Albany, are at the G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, and J. L. Dawson, o Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Government Corruptions-The Power and Responsibility of Congress

On Monday week the two houses of the Fortieth Congress will reassemble at Washington to consider the ways and means for properly carrying on our national government. We expect that they will have much to do in the way of investigations into election frauds and terrorism in the Southern States and elsewhere, and on the universal and impartial suffrage questions, and in cobbling up the currency and the national debt, and in wild goose chases for immediate specie payments; but we do not expect much in the reformation of those government corruptions and abuses through which the Treasury and the taxpayers have been defrauded out of a sum of money exceeding one hundred millions a year.

These government corruptions, frauds and spoliations have become the crying evils of the day. They have to a shocking extent demoralized the whole body politic, national, State and municipal. "They have increased, are increasing," and if not soon diminished they will surely culminate in national bankruptcy and the most disastrous financial revulsion in all the annals of speculation and extravagant and swindling financial adventures. We have, for instance, numerous coalitions or gangs of Treasury robbers, in the shape of whiskey rings, involving government officials and outside confederates; and we see that so far all the efforts of the President (such as they have been) to get at the head or the tail or the body of these whiskey frauds have signally failed. The parties detailed by him to ferret out these frauds have themselves been indicted and arrested for frauds and perjury by the parties against whom investigations were directed, or by some process or other every attempt to get into the mystery of these whiskey frauds has been checked or headed off.

The President, to be sure, has had and has still the power of bringing this business to a searching investigation by the Senate, in a suspension of every internal revenue official coused or suspected of incompetency or dishonesty, and it is not yet too late for him to make up a batch of such officials for the consideration of the Senate under the Tenure of Office law. But, after all, the power and the responsibility in this matter belong to Congress. The two houses in their war with Andy Johnson came so near turning him adrift for the offences of the suspension and removal of Stanton that Mr. Johnson has, perhaps, thought it wisest, since his narrow escape, to avoid the trap set to catch him. At all events, as the President can do nothing of a positive character any longer, except with the advice and consent of the Senate, the duty of correcting these atrocious abuses upon

the Treasury falls upon the Senate and the House of Representatives. The government as it is differs very widely from the government as it was. The Executive was a positive power in the government, but he is a mere figurehead. The government as it was consisted of three departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. It has been practically reduced to one-the legislative. With two-thirds against him in each louse even the veto power of the Executive has been a dead letter to Johnson. General Grant will be better off in this respect, but still the power and the duty of retrenchment and reform belong to Congress. The President may recommend, but the two houses must have stands on the sidewalks. Etchard Piron, who I do the work, or provide the President 'he ful 'o extricate them.

ways and means. For example, President Secutor Sherman on Our Political and Grant may clear out all the present revenue officers, great and small, and put in a new set, and they may be confirmed by the Senate; but under the laws as they are it may be discovered after the lapse of a few months that he has only exchanged a swarm of Treasury flies well gorged for a swarm half famished

and ravenous for this whiskey plunder. What we want from Congress are the ways and means for a speedy trial and punishment of official delinquents of all sorts through the authority of the President, with such amendments in our laws of taxation and revenue collections as will do away with some, if not all, of the existing incentives to frauds and perjuries. We dare say, too, that if this Congress and the Congress which succeeds it on the 4th of March shall fail in this business there will be a Congress, or at least a House of Representatives, elected two years hence which will bring President Grant into direct rapport with the democratic party.

Congress and Our Railway and Telegraph

At the blind pace at which we are advancing in our railway and telegraph management not one cent of the vast amount invested in these great public works is safe for a moment. It has been proven to us by the great swindling operations in Erie that the managers of any other corporation may overissue stock as long as the market will bear it and go unwhipped of justice. The judges disagree upon the legal questions brought before them, and in no court at present existing is it found possible to force a just administration of a property which amounts to many millions of dollars. The absolute necessity of the general Congress taking the direction of all the railway and telegraph companies is becoming more patent every day. The idea of forty different States dictating forty systems of railway management is like placing forty opposing forces at work

for a harmonious object. We have at length reached that point in our national development when our railway and telegraph systems have grown far beyond local importance, and now affect trade so distant, unite States so wide apart and link interests so entirely national that the legislation referring to them should not be trusted to local jealousies and the narrow ideas that generally animate State legislation, but should go to the consideration of Congress for the national good. We do not propose the absorption of the railways by the government, but we advocate the necessity of a code of laws for their direction. There should be a railway bureau, or perhaps another Cabinet officer, a minister whose duty it should be to superintend all our great public works and watch that laws made for their government be properly administered. The evils of bad management in these colossal companies have at length forced themselves into such prominence that Congress can no longer neglect to take notice of them and shape some laws to their general benefit. It is the first step towards a restoration of a healthy financial condition to the country.

A Mexican Railway Concession-Its Confession of Mexican Insolvency.

Our Mexican news yesterday was a strange combination of financial work. While our correspondent tells us that they were obliged to pledge the duties on a prospective shipment of silver to pay the army and civil list, he at the same time entertains us with an account of a new concession for the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad, which is a terrible suicidal thrust on the part of the Mexican government: a terrible confession of financial dishonor; a fearful lowering of the pride puffed into such inordinate importance under the idea that they drove the French from Mexico. thousand dollars annually for twenty-five suc cessive years, the government, as if certain that no sensible man would ever trust them to the amount of one hundred dollars without a double oath, says :-

ARTICLE 20.—The supreme government solemnly promises that the payment of the five hundred and sixty thousand dollars shall be made faithfully and completely, without subjecting said amount to any suspension, reduction or other amendment decreed or agreed upon with reference to the national debt.

Four other articles treat at length upon the same question of the five hundred and sixty thousand dollars annual subsidy. The already overburdened Custom Houses of Matamoros, Tampico and others are now probably to amuse those who present Custom House bonds representing a part of this sum with the information that some three or four hundred per cent of their income is already pledged in the same way for numberless other purposes in support of "God and independence." the Mexicans themselves confess before the world their absolute imbecility in financial affairs. Another thing: In the face of their cherished constitution of 1857, about which they make such grandiloquent boasts, they grant to this same railroad company an ex-

clusive privilege, as witness:-ARTICLE 2.—The company shall complete the construction of the road mentioned, between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and the branch from Apizaco to Puebla, the government binding itself not to subvention during the period of sixty-five years, commencing from this date, any other corporation or person for the purpose of constructing or working any other railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico or intermediate points. The subvention conceded for the road from Vera Cruz to Puebla by way of Jalapa is not included in this promise.

This is a plain violation of their fundamental laws. It is, however, not surprising when we see, contrary to this same constitution, the feudal system of internal custom houses still existing in some of the States which compose the republic. Their Congress has refused to ratify the treaty for the settlement of American claims. This is not surprising, as anything that savors of gratitude or justice is not generally hurried through a Mexican legislative assembly. The longer Mexico defers its ratification of this treaty the better it will be for American claimants, who will be paid by the United States next year when we take possession of a few of the Northern Mexican States, which are constantly petitioning to be admitted to the enjoyment of a settled government. Much is said in Mexico about the return of Mr. Romero to Washington as Minister, under the idea that he can count largely upon General Grant. If any man can count largely upon another whose confidence he has betrayed, then Mr. Romero would do well to return. The truth is the Mexican liberals have had their little experiment in self-government, and are every day getting deeper and deeper into a condition of national bankruptcy out of which they have no native brains sufficiently power-

Our special correspondence from the home

of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, which we published yesterday, presents in a concise manner the views of one of the most eminent statesmen of the country on our political and financial situation. Mr. Sherman had no fear or mental reservation in expressing himself freely to our correspondent, but spoke frankly and as if the people had a right to know. through the press, what his opinions are. He had "no reasons to be reticent, no opinions on public matters that might not be printed.' With regard to political matters he is hopeful. He considers the election of General Grant will settle forever the reconstruction question, and in that view of the case he is "in favor of the utmost liberality towards the South, would relieve it of all forms of disability, provided only it gives protection to the people within its limits." He regards the subject of the national finances as the most important of all in the immediate future. Upon the question of specie payments he takes the middle ground, and is neither for contraction nor expansion. He thinks that if our finances be put upon a sound basis and the government properly and economically administered we shall grow up to specie payments naturally and without any shock or revulsion. This is sound doctrine, and it is gratifying to know that a man of Mr. Sherman's position and influence has arrived at that in spite of the crazy resumption clamors of many of his party. Speaking of taxation, he said he would make it touch exclusively, if possible, imported articles and luxuries, and would have a surplus revenue to apply to the extinguishment of the national debt. He likes his own funding bill and thinks the substitute passed by both houses of Congress "was a humbug-a bridge to get over the election." One very important question-that of placing the railroads under government control-came up, and he unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that Congress has "the power to regulate railroad lines above all State power." He considers it clear that this power is derived from the clause of the constitution authorizing Congress to regulate commerce among the several States. Mr. Sherman is right, and we hope he will introduce a comprehensive measure to regulate the railroads and put an end to the monopolies and corruptions that now exist. On the whole, Mr. Sherman's views on public affairs are those of a statesman and indicate a better state of things, politically and financially, in the future.

More About the Alabama Claims from Washington.

Our despatch from Washington, published in another part of the paper, gives more definite information on the convention to settle the Alabama and other claims between the United States and Great Britain. It appears now there are to be four commissioners, two on each side, and not three, as previously stated. In other respects our despatches heretofore published on this subject were substantially correct. The government at Washington considers a great point has been gained in getting commission at all to decide on the Alabama claims, as the British government held for a long time that it was not responsible for the depredations of the Alabama and would not have the right of England to recognize the rebels as belligerents brought in question. It is considered that the British government has virtually acknowledged now its responsibility. The Alabama claims are to be acted upon separately and in a manner somewhat different to the other claims. The decision on these is to be unanimous with the four commissioners, and if they cannot agree unanimously on any claim it is After agreeing to pay five hundred and sixty | to be referred to an arbitrator. This provision of the convention does not appear to meet with much favor from the President, and he and his Cabinet have it now under consideration. It is undoubtedly an objectionable feature and likely to lead to future complications. Why not make a decision by a majority binding, and if the commissioners were to be equally divided then to refer the matter to an arbitrator? This would be fair. It is to be hoped our government will insist on perfect equality and fair dealing. All this diplomatic wriggling is out of place. It is a simple question of damages, and the only way to settle it satisfactorily to the American people is to present the bill and have it paid.

Theories of Resumption.

Three of the newspapers of this city keep up an incessant jabber about specie payments, as if they understood the subject and could enlighten the world. The Tribune is for immediate resumption, regardless of consequences. "On to specie payments!" it cries, just as it did "On to Richmond!" before the army was prepared for that undertaking. The cry then resulted in the Bull Run disaster, as every one knows; and the clamor now for immediate resumption is about as stupid and would result as disastrously if heeded by Congress. The World and Times hardly know what they want, though they make a great fuss upon the subject. They are for forcing resumption some time or in some manner, but do not know when or how it is to be done. They are less bold than the chief radical organ, but hold the same absurd theory. The twaddle and ringing of changes about specie payments, day after day in all these papers, is "much ado about nothing "-mere theories and bandying of words without ideas or a practical object. The truth is specie payments can be reached only by growing up to them and through the laws of trade. Any attempt to force resumption would create a revulsion, bring upon us general bankruptcy, paralyze commerce and check the country in its onward career of prosperity. With the wonderful progress we are making in population, trade, material development and wealth, the present volume of currency will not be more than the country will need in a few years, if indeed it be not found insufficient. This of itself will bring about gradually specie payments, and that without any serious financial or commercial disturbance. Let well alone should be our motto. The country is prosperous, and will continue to be so if the financial theorists will let the currency alone and let the laws of trade work out the question of specie payments. We would say, as General Grant says about our political difficulties, "Let

The Revolationary Power of the Telegraph. Among the many agencies of civilization which human science and skill have developed within the present generation the telegraph certainly stands pre-eminent in value and importance. It is revolution organized. As its operations are felt day by day we are brought more intimately into connection with the belief that without the tele graph we should be living, as it were, in a different world. In olden times it would have taken a month to inform us of what is transpiring in Europe. Now the intelligence is communicated almost as fast as thought is conceived. Take the revolution in Spain, for instance, which is the European event just now. While the leaders act in Madrid, Napoleon thinks and plans in Paris-thoughts and schemes based upon their hourly action. No waiting for couriers across the Pyrenees, nor even the more rapid transit of the railroad. A moment of time puts the leaders of the revolution in communication with the man who is designed at the proper time to become the

master of the revolution.

In the United States, which covers an area hearly as large as all Europe, there exists an instantaneous communication of ideas from ocean to ocean, and from the northern frontier to the Gulf, that pervades every business and every interest in the country. The telegraph steps in between cliques of speculators and honest dealers, demolishing often the greedy expectations of the former, but perhaps as often enabling them to carry out the most nefarious plans. It speaks, at thousands of miles' distance, between the buyer and the seller, making offers in trade and concluding bargains. It brings Wall street, with all its speculations, jobs and fluctuations and all its iniquities, into the marts and exchanges of every city in the Union, thus making all branches of commerce general and not merely local. Between government and government the interchange is so rapid that the public are becoming relieved from the incubus of official documents which it was once necessary to peruse in order to comprehend what was going on in the negotiation of any international question. Now we know in the morning exactly how Mr. Reverdy Johnson settled the Alabama claims in his genial after-dinner fashion yesterday. We are put in possession of the condition of Lopez and his enemies, the allies, in Paraguay, almost as soon as they are aware of the situation themselves; of the proclamations, militia reviews and preparations for defence on the part of Captain General Lersundi against the Cuban revolutionists; the election returns from the cities and horoughs of Great Britain; how heads were broken in Drogheda and windows were smashed in Bolton a few hours before. As far as distance is concerned the telegraph places us almost as near to Europe and Asia as to the extremes of our own Continent. Distance has, in fact, become an imaginary thing, for the electric messenger spans the world of space as quickly as the brain conceives a thought. How infinitely more important, then, is the telegraph than railroads or all other modern means of communication! How essential, also, does it become that this mighty engine of progress, this great machine, which may be made submissive to man for good or evil purposes, should be under the control of the government for the benefit of the whole people, and not left to the mercy of speculators and extortionists.

John Bright's New Revolution

It is evident that John Bright is shooting a little ahead of his party. He advocates reforms which his brother reformers are not prepared to carry out. Take, for example, his recent declarations that the law of primogeniture was inconsistent with the times and the existing principles of reform, and that import uld be abolished altogether as necessary. The liberal press does not sustain Mr. Bright in these extreme views. They are just a shade too revolutionary for the present state of affairs in England. So the Times and other liberal organs pitch into Mr. Bright's ideas of a new revolution rather severely. The advocacy of these extreme ideas by John Bright is probably intended to outbid Disraeli for popular favor; but it is quite as likely that Disraeli, who is not controlled by many conscientious scruples, may outbid Bright after all. The Premier is skilled in political tactics. He is not likely to be outwitted by the demagoguery of John Bright, but what is far more likely to occur is that Gladstone will be left in the lurch between the machinations of these two demagogues, Bright and Disraeli. It is pretty clear, however, that the liberal organs are getting afraid of Bright and his ultra-progressive policy, as announced in his speeches at Edinburg and other places, and that they are disposed to put the curb on his rather rampant career.

The Judiciary and Férnando Wood's Job. The radical organs, the Tribune and Times, are puffing and praising a slashing article which appeared in one of the magazines abusing the judiciary in consequence of a judgment rendered in favor of the lease of Fernando Wood to the city for certain premises occupied for public purposes, at the paltry sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The decision of the judiciary in this case is denounced by these very conscientious journals as infamous, atrocious, vile and everything else which can be expressed by the strongest adjectives. It is curious that such an attack should come from this quarter, while the same journals are endeavoring to hide the more monstrous frauds, amounting to a hundred millions a year on the whiskey tax alone, by assailing the United States courts and juries It looks as if this fuss which the radical organs are raising about the one hundred and eighty thousand dollars involved in the Wood lease was intended to cover up the tracks of the huge frauds upon the public treasury, which they do not pretend to deny, but the proof of which they are trying to hide away, by attacking the character of the judges, juries and witnesses and by throwing the onus of the iniquity upon each other.

Schuyler Colfax, Vice President elect, now sojourning in this city, spent Thanksgiving Day in Brook-lyn, the guest of Benjamin W. Delamater. In the vening an entertainment was given in honor of the speaker and his wife, in which a large number of rominent citizens assisted, and the gentleman received more,congratulations upon two of the events of his life-yiz., his marriage with Miss Wade and us have peace" on this subject, and all will go his election to the Vice Presidence. Mr. Colfax will leave for Washington to-day

GENERAL HOTES. Oblo owes \$10,500,000.

Fowl game in Virginia-Shooting Pollard. The politicians' latest nostrum-See Weed. A political anomaly-Spain free, Cuba in slavery. The cigarmakers' strike in this city has ended in

Admiral Parragut is the guest of Secretary Well

in Washington.

General Grant will remain East until after the opening of Congress.

A question for the coming Congress—Will Washington.

ourn be whitewashed?

The fight of Satan's imps—the contest between the lawyers and the whiskey frauds.

Speaker Colfax and bride have taken up their res ence in Washington for the session.
Statistics show that children are decreasing in

New England. So are the men, since Daniel It is proposed to establish the new Central Lunation

Asylum of Ohio a Zanesville. That is just the place for the zany. A hunting party lately passed through a town is

Ohio carrying the dead body of a comrade, who had accidentally shot himself.

The alleged assassin of Pollard has been balled out. Virginia criminal jurisprudence has been in

leaky condition for some time The new code-Always keep your hand behind ou when talking to a friend or an enemy. There is

no knowing what derringer may be abroa The New Havenites won't give \$1,000,000 towards the Air Line Railroad. They don't propose to figur it out on that air line neither summer nor winter The slaves in Cuba have a war cry-"Avenza a

"Down with the slaveholders-advance for libera The Chicago Tribune says the people of Michigan

Lincoln ! avenza !" Liberally translated this means,

do not wish to be represented in the United States Senate by a whiskey jug. Illinois is looking after its A Western paper gives itself the following pleasant bituary notice on Thanksgiving day:- "No paper

will be issued from this office to-morrow-nor other day." The sheriff's officers were around. Frank Riley has been sentenced to the Connect State Prison for five years for counterfeiting. Riley

will be out in time to be connected with a Congres sional investigating committee—"after Grant."

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

"No Thoroughfare" had a successful run of one week in Boston. Appreciative "Hub." "The Lancashire Lass" has arrived in New Orleans. She is stopping at the Varieties theatre.

Miss Emma Maddern is giving the good people of

St. Louis a taste of her "Cigarette," every night. ctions of the Pittsburgers on the zeppa."
Mile. Marietta Ravel, the tight rope dancer and pantomimist is doing the "French Spy" for the

rojans. "The Devil's Auction," with Moriacchi in the can-can, is the short-skirted sensation in Boston for the can, is the short-skirted sensation in Boston for the present week.
"Belle Helene" has been translated into Russian, and played at the Alexandra theatre, St. Petersburg, with considerable success.

with considerable success.

Five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine persons visited Wood's Museum on Thanksgiving day and evening, the receipts reaching the sum of \$1,555.

Hampty Dumpty," at the Olympic, was also well patronized, as the following figures will show: The matinee realized \$1,417; the evening performance, \$2,101.

Miss Fanny Morant, lately of Wallack's, closes her Boston engagement this week. She is to join the company that will play at Edwin Booth's new theatre.

theatre.

The receipts at the theatres, concert rooms and places of public amusement in Paris amounted in October to 1,776,029f., being an increase of 770,790f. on the previous month.

McKean Buchanan is meeting with much success in Fortland, where he is at present interpreting the ponderous lines of tragic blank verse for the edification of our Yankee cousins.

Mme. de Caux's solon is already a brilliant one, and her receptions, with their exquisite music, fontentie. At the last Patti sang a new song composed by herself. The evening began by a spiendid dinner.

On the 14th of May, 1848, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was performed at the Haymarket theatre.

On the 14th of May, 1848, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was performed at the Haymarket theatre, London, by the following cast:—Sir John Faistaff, Mr. Mark Leman; Shailow, Mr. Charles Dickens; Siender, John Leech; Pistol, George Cruikshank.

Mr. G. H. Clarke has been welcomed back to Philadelphia by his many friends and the tack to Philadelphia by his many friends and the tack to Philadelphia by his many frends and the tack to Philadelphia by his many frends are appreciated. Without exception the city press speak of him in the highest terms of praise.

Edwin Booth's present professional career in Chicago has proved one of his grandest and most successful triumphs. Upon his first appearance as Hamlet, at McVicker's theatre, the house was densely packed from stage to gallery, and many

cessful triumphs, Upon his first appearance as Hamlet, at McVicker's theatre, the house was densely packed from stage to gallery, and many were unable to find even standing room.

The tollowing matinees are announced for today:—Theatre Français, "Genevieve;" Pike's, "Harbe Bleue;" Niblo's Garden, "After Dark;" Wood's Museum, "Cinderella;" Bowery, "Ned Soarlet;" Theatre Comique, English opera; Tony Pastor's, "The New York Mikman;" the European Circus, acrobats and bareback riding; the New York Circus, ditto: Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn min-

Circus, acrobats and bareback riding; the New York Circus, ditto; Hooley's Opera Rouse, Brooklyn, minstrelsy; Hooley's, Williamsburg, ditto; Athenseum, Brooklyn, Sig. Blitz—magic and ventriloquism.

Miss Marriott, the great tragedlenne, who is under engagement to Mr. Samuel Colville, of Wood's Museum, for a professional tour of the United States, has just concluded a very successful engagement at Sadlers' Wells theatre, London, in which size was supported by Mr. J. F. Catheart, a gentieman favorably known here from his impersonations in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keane during their engagements at the Broadway theatre. It is expected that Mr. Catheart will accompany Miss Marriott to this country.

The success which has attended Mr. Edwin Forrest's appearances in Philadelphia is as gratifying to all true friends of the drama as it must be to the veteran himself. That he does not "ing superfluons on the stage" is amply attested by the fact that he has not, as is still falsely asserted, fallen into the grooves of "mannerism." On the contrary, those who have not seen him for several years cannot fall to be assented to the analysis of the drama and the has made. The true artist always lives to learn, and Mr. Forrest has done this to a degree surpassing that of any of his contemporaries.

BOOK NOTICES.

CYCLOPAEDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND EC-CLESIASTICAL LITERATURE, Prepared by the Rev. John McClintoch, D. D., and James Strong, S. T. D. Voiume 2.—C. D. Harper & Brothers, New York.

This is a most valuable book for reference to be the student and ordinary reader. It is thorough and exhaustive of the subjects treated under the alphaexhaustive of the subjects treated under the alphabetical heads without being too redundant or verbose. The highest authorities are quoted and the work throughout is stamped with profound research, learning and a broad liberality. It is extensively illustrated in a good style of art. The volume before us is the second, and reaches only to the end of letter D, so that when the cyclopedia shall be completed it will make, probably, ten or twelve volumes. Ne library, public or private, should be without this really excellent work.

THE OPIUM HABIT. New York: Harper Brothers.

This volume, although compiled chiefly for the benefit of opsum eaters, may be read with profit of all such as are addicted to the immoderate use of tobacco, alcoholic stimulants, &c. Hard as it may be for the inveterate smoker to abandon the "soothbe for the inveterate smoker to abandon the "sooth ing weed" or the confirmed toper to "taper of?" the consumption of his favorite tipple, their pains are a naught compared with the awful tortures endured in the attempt to throw off the fascination of option. The chapter entitled "A Successful Attempt to Abandon Opium" is full of encouragement to all who have eaten of the insane root and are desirous of freeing themselves from its deadly enchantment, and cannofall to convince excessive smokers and intemperated drinkers that it is comparatively easy for them to reform and never too late to mend.

THE ERIE IMBROSLIO A compromise between the parties engaged in the

Erie litigation is at length announced. It is needless to state that such a happy termination of hostilities would be received with satisfaction by the commu nity at large. Yet who knows that, like the sunshin before the storm, the muddle may burst forth again in all its vexations, intricacles, with even more than, usual spirit and determination? Still from present appearances there is every prospect of peace for all least some time to come. Mesars. Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., still continue in possession of the offices of the Eric Railway Company. It is not offices of the Eric Railway Company. It is not thoroughly understood, however, whether they or ex-Judge Davies, the new receiver, is running the road. It appears that several deputy aberda were at the building yesterday afternoon, though the object of their visit was not clearly defined. The wire-pulling in connection with the entire case has been so extraordinary and the secrecy about the various movements so well observed that it is almost impossible to be made aware of any of the arrangements out doors until they are carried out. The presence of the deputy sheriffs no doubt gave rise to many runnors, as vague, indeed, as to be evidently fallacious. Ex-Judge Pulterton, Mr. Shearman and a few others, who are retained as counsel for the directors, held a consultation with Mesars, Gould and Fisz, but the result of their deliberations has not as ret been made known. before the storm, the muddle may burst forth again